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Table 8. Summary of Economic Conditions of the Two Groups of Households Participating in Dietary Studies

Household Group and Code No.	Members	Land: Rai Worked	Land: Rai Owned	Buffalo[1]	Food Cost[2] Total	Food Cost[2] Per Cap.	No. of Priests Fed	Sources of Income
Group A								
222	5	0	0	0	2.96	0.59	0	Labor contractor; hired out as labor; boat repair; fishing; vegetables sold; canal digging.
12	3	12	0	1	2.70	0.90	0	Rice production; occasional work in Bangkok.
215	5	14	0	1	1.59	0.32	0	Rice production; wife, a medium.
67	5	16	6	1-0	2.52	0.50	0	Rice production; eggs sold; road jobs.
2	6[3]	20	0	2	3.97	0.66	3	Rice production; "professional cook".
103	8	47	12	5	2.04	0.26	2[4]	Rice production; eggs, fish, mushrooms sold; buffaloes raised.
Mean		18.2	3.0	1.6	2.37	0.49	0.7	
Group B								
23	8[3]	6	0	1	1.56	0.19	0	Rice production; selling fish and vegetables; masseur.
21	4	25	25	3	1.92	0.48	3	Rice production; headman
16	8	47	47	5	2.70	0.34	2	Rice production; vegetables, fruit sold; road jobs.
25	8	50	50	3	7.97	1.00	2	Rice production; eggs, mushrooms sold.
20	9	66	51	1[1]	2.47	0.27	2	Rice production; ceremonialist; doctor; carpentry; trading; eggs collected and sold.
Mean		38.8	34.7	2.6[1]	3.32	0.45	1.8	

1. The buffalo belonging to Household 67 died during the year. In Household 20, the brother who moved in owned several buffalo, thus the total for Group B was more than the number shown.

2. Average cash expenditure per day, in baht. (One baht equalled about 5 cents) Household 222 received rice as part of wages.

3. Babies born during Round IV were not included. In Household 23, a 12-year old son served as temple boy and was away from home much of the time.

4. Rainy season only, when priests could come by boat; counted as 1 in computing average.

2: Hauck et al. D,E-5 (1952-1954) 1958 AO7 Central Thai AO7 Bang Chan

*243 requires much additional hand labor and reduces the possibil-
242 ities for mechanization to a minimum. On the other hand, the more labor intensive transplanting method would seem to be more suitable to a population pressure area like Thailand if it really gives as relatively higher a yield as it is claimed to give.

*243 Farm equipment

351 In Thai agriculture, it is very difficult to separate
[235] the farm from the home. In the chapter on the community it
[244] has already been indicated that the home lot not only is the
[245] living place for the farm family but also provides space for
[226] threshing and for storage of farm equipment, room for chicken raising, land for kitchen garden and for fruit and vegetable growing, and space for fish trapping by the draining method.

*243 In other words, all the material components of the farm, except
351 the rice fields, are located or stored on the home lot. Here,
422 items that are uniformly or frequently found include:

A. Household equipment

1. Buildings
2. Furniture
3. Bedding facilities
4. Kitchen accessories
5. Storing facilities
6. Lamps of various sizes
7. Ritual accessories

B. Farm equipment

1. Farm building: equipment and buffalo shed.
2. Implement: plow, harrow, yoke, roller, shovel, spade, hoe, weeding knife, noria, sickle, pitch-fork, rake, broom, winnowing machine, wooden winnowing spitula, basket, mat bin, box bin, home-mill.

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3. Mechanical power: windmill.
4. Engine power: internal combustion engine.
5. Fishing equipment: pressure lamp, spear, hook, throwing net, dipping net, trap.
6. Repair equipment: axe, knife, chisel, handsaw, auger set, hammer, jack plain, block plain.
7. Transportation facilities: various kinds of boats.

C. Livestock

1. Draft animals: buffaloes.
2. Poultry: chicken, duck.

D. Seeds and materials

1. Paddy for seeds and for consumption.
2. Ropes.
3. Fuel and oil for engine and for light.

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*128 Since we are primarily concerned in this section with farm equipment, only those listed under B will be discussed. And since we are dealing primarily with rice production which is the main source of income of Bangchan rice farmers, attention will be paid almost exclusively on the equipment which are used in the production of rice.

For the purpose of our discussion, farm equipment used in Bangchan may be categorized in a number of ways: (1) According to their use in the various processes of rice production; (2) According to their relative degree of indispensibility on rice farms; (3) According to their relative prices, and the cose of maintenance and repair; and (4) According to their historical improvement.

*243 Farm equipment was used in Bangchan in different processes of rice production as follow: